The bill to preserve the public peace and order on the Sabbath, which really prohibits Sunday amuse-ments as encountly as the bill veloced by the Governor,

was passed.

The Assembly Pro-Rata bill was reported without amendments, and made the special order for Wednes-Mr. HILLHOUSE reported the bill to incorporate

the N. Y. City Library Association, which was ordered to a third renaing.

Several bills were read a third time and passed, among which were the following:

To lacery cale the Gamassium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Te amond the act in after the collection of taxes on lands of

on-residents.

To sularge the powers and invisition of Courts of Sessions.

To smemb the not respecting elections other than for militi

and town efficers.

To confirm certain ordinances of the Common Council of New-Tork-two bills.

To authorize the St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, to sell burial round and remove residences therefron. round and remove residences therefrom.

Regulating the sale of poison

Mr. GOSS offered a joint resolution that the Legislature sejourn sine die on Friday, the 13th of April, I believe the 100 days for which members draw pay expire on the 11th of April. The resolution went to the table under the rule.

The Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY. The House refused to strike out from the report of the Committee of Nine the bill to divide the Sixth Ju-dicial District.

dicial District.

The motion pending yesterday on a receing with the report of the Committee adverse to the Brooklyn Onecent Ferry bill was taken up, and a long debate ensued.

Mr. CALLICOT extrestly opposed the adverse report, claiming that this was one of the most important measures of the session.

Mesers. C. KELSEY, DARSEY, and BRIGGS op-

posed the report and ably advocated the bill.

After a warm discussion the adverse report was voted down, and the bill reported by the minority sent
to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CALLICOT moved to make the bill the special

Mr. CALLICOT haved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday. Loet.

Mr. CALLICOT introduced sworn charges against. Judge Culver of Brooklyn, charging him with receiving fees on his own account, and selling the clerkship of his office. He moved for a Committee of Investigation. Lost, 49 to 35.

A large number of bills were reported complete, among which were the following:

To incorperate the Cherry Valley and Spraker's Basin Horse Refired. Sent back to have an amendment stricken out.

To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Dutchess County.

Refired. Sem back to have an amendment strict en out.
To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Dutchess County.
The incorporate the Reckland Savings Bank.
The following were reported and referred to the
Committee of the Whole:
To incorporate the Coast Wrecking Company.
To ascertain the damages caused by the destruction of property
at Quarantine

Mr. VERMILYE moved to recommit the bill, and The SPEAKER opposed the motion. The bill could be discussed in Committee of the Whole. If recommitted, it would be practically defeated.

The motion was lost.

To print the usual extra copies of the Transactions of the knorrous Institute. Agreed to.
Also, to print 1,000 extra copies of the report on the Public leath of New York &c. Agreed to.
Against authorizing he Washington Cemetery Association of Kings Co to sell a part of their Cametery. Agreed to.
Against amending the General Religious Association act, terred to.

Against arrest areas, Brooklyn.
To open Water street, Brooklyn.
To amsulthe sel toltive to the improvement of Westehn

To among the charter of the Port Richmond Ferry Company.

To assend the charter of the Port Richmond Ferry Company.

For the sale of school property in Youkers.

For more effectual protection of brook front in Queens and Suffoik. Ordered reported complete.

To authorize the convey ance in trust of certain lands at Green Point, &c.

To repeal the act of 1957, relative to fare on New-York Central rail road—the Dime act.

tral rail read—the Dime act.

In favor of the resolutions requesting the members of Congress from this State to go for Pacific rail road. Adopted.
Complete, relative to the New-York Agricultural College.
Relative to Bare Hay and Hay Scales.
To amend the charier of the New-York Washington fuzurance.

To amend the charter of the New-York Washington Insurance Company.
To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank.
To incorporate the brooklyn Surgical and Medical College.
To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.
To incorporate the Bown-Town Clob.
In reference to the New-York University.
To incorporate the Homsopathic College.
Complete, to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company.
To amend the Benevolent. &c., Act.
To amend the Corporation of New-York to purchase certain lands in that city.
The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill erecting the County of Canasteo.
Mr. WILEY moved afternoon sessions, Taesday and Wednesday, to claim and appropriation bills. Agreed to.

Mr. O. ALLEN moved that the Canal Appropriating. Agreed to.

Also, inquiring whether the Railroad Toll Repeal bill was constitutionally passed in 1851.

bill was constitutionally passed in 1851. Laid over.

The Senate resolution to cleet Superintendent
Public Instruction on the 3d of April was agreed to.

Adjourned till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 24, 1860. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The following is the bill for the abolition of the lows, which was introduced by Mr. Van Horn of Niagars, and which was ordered to a third reading in the

Assembly last evening:

AN ACT to abolish capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain pusishment of the crime of murder:

SECTION 1. The punishment of dust is hereby abolished.
SEC. 2. Any person convicted of any crime, panninable with death by the laws now in force in this State, shall be confined in the State Prison for the period of his or her natural life.

SEC. 3. On conviction of any person for the crime of murder, he shall thereupon, with respect to all rights of property, to the Lond of matrimony, and to all civil rights and relations of whatever mature, be deemed to be dead in all respects, as if his nativers of the crime of the crime of the cover of the crime of t ne shall thereupon, with respect to all rights of property, to the bond of matrimony, and to all civil rights and relations of whatsovers nature, be deemed to be dead in all respects, as if his natural death had taken place at the time of such conviction.

Smc 4. Nothing in this set shall be inderstood to make any crime beliable otherwise than it would have been before the passes of this act.

sage of this act. Fig. 5. This act shall take effect immediately. When this bill was reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, a motion was made to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction

commit it to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction 20 report a bill making two grades or degrees of murder, only one of which should be punished by death, and then not without the order of the Governor. This motion was lost by the following vote—41 to 51:

YEAS—Measts. Briggs Butler, Callicot, Carter, J. Clark.
P. Clark. Coleman, Conkin, Carnetius, Becker, Elleworth, Emerick, Finch, Fuller, Gorrettsen Hough, Jaques, Januel, C. Reisey, Korfreght, McArthur, Masterson, Mathew, Mülken, C. Reisey, Korfreght, McArthur, Masterson, Mathew, Mülken, Millington, Odell, Payne, Rider, Savage, Servis, J. M. Smith, Speaker, Tober, Taggart, Van Abstyne, Webster, Wiley, Woodraff, Yeary-A. Calesell, Coles, Gondey, Cooper, Couchman, Grans, Grocker, Darcy, Evans, Fisher, Fullon, Grobe, Georg, Gray, Helcomb, Hostins, Jahway, Jefferds, Jewett, Jones, Johnsen, Kensedy, Mchadeen, McQuade, McVean, Merchis, Miler, Morgae, Moniton, O'Rourke, Felton, Perry, Pettic, Powell, Regon, Richardson, Robinson, Scaries, Slingeriand, H. Smith, Van Horn, Fermitye, Voorhees, Walsh, Williams, The committees the bill to a

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to a

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading, which was carried 50 to 57, as follows: YEAS—Measur Architeria, Barden, Beebe, Bingham, Bix vy. Bouwans, Burns, Bailer, Cadwed, Callecot, Carter J. Clark. Codenans, Coles, Coonley, Cooper, Cornelius, Conchanas, Grane, Crocket, Fisher, Fulton, Gibb. Conce, Gue, Holcanh, Hosvins, Jakway, Jeffords, Jawett, Janes, Johnson, C. Kelbey, McFaddom, Becquede, McVean, Mahler, Merzells, Miller, Morgan, Moulton, O'Rourke, Pelton, Pettit, Powell Regas, Richardson, Routinou, Becarles, Servis, Slingenand, H. Smith, Tober, Van Horn, Fremilye, I corners, Walch, & chater, Williams—50.

NAYS—Brigs, Conkling, Davey, Decker, Ellsworth, Emerick, Finch, Fuller, Gorrettson, Harvis, Japons, Jewell, Kennedy, Kertright, McArthor, Milliams, Millington, Odell, Payne, Petry, Savage, Speaker, Tagust, Van Alstyne, Wiley, Woodruff, Venry

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING-Mours. B. Allen, O. Alle

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Meers. B. Allen, O. Allen, Rarastt, Bush, Chittseeden, D. Clark, P. Clark, Celline, Cooa, Culver, Dickinson, Dorsch, Downs, Devicut, Facil, Evans, Flar, Flath, Hough, Hubbell, Jennings, R. S. Kolsey, Law, Masterser, Hall, Hough, Hubbell, Jennings, R. S. Kolsey, Law, Mastersen, Massen, Meritt, Ansim Myers, A. 5. Megers Newell, Palmer, Peck, Flumb, Pond, Rider, St. John, A. Smith, J. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, Stilson Tucker, Fortien, Whipple—12.

Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in Hubber.

We had two or three snimated debates on the bill in Committee of the Whole, during which the abolition of the gallows was ably advocated by Messers. Robinpon, Bingham, Cooper, Crocker, Van Horn, and others, and opposed by Mr. Whey, with perhaps as much plausibility and inganuity as could be well brought to the advocacy of a bad cause.

The most thorough and exhaustive speech to which I listened in fevor of the bill was by Mr. Van Horn, who said this was a question of greater moment and magnitude than any other which had or which was likely to engage the attention of the Legislature at this session—a question of life and death—a question. this ression—a question of life and death—a question into which enter the highest interests of society, the

highest hopes of humanity. The bill before the Assembly proposed the substitu-The bill before the Assembly proposed the substitution of imprisonment for it e for those offenses now
punishable with death. This question had frequently
been considered by the Legislature—repeatedly had
reports of Committees been presented in favor of repealing the Draconian Code, and on several occasions had
the Legislature come very near wiping from the santute
book this relic of a barbarous age. There could be no
doubt but a great majority of the people of the
State favored repeal, as would be shown if
the question could be submitted to a direct vote.
The question was not whether capital punishment
was proper and right thousands of years age, when
the human race was in a barbarous or semi-barbarous
state; but whether it is right and wise to-day, in this
advanced stage of Christian civilization, possessing, as
we do, the treasured wisdom of the past, and standing
beneath the meridian sun-burst of the nineteenth century, to hang those who offend against our laws. It

was simply a question whether the best interests of so ciety required a continuance of this severe and bloody code, of whether the ends of justice, and the well-being of the State could not be better subserved by mild-

Mr. Van Horn examined at much length the argu

Mr. Van Horn examined at much length the arguments on the alleged Divine commands for alsying the murderer. He referred to the case of Cair, who slew his bother under circumstances of great atrocity, as the first murderer. The horn we have any record, his case was decided by the great with Lawgiver himself; yet there was no sentence of death oronounced—no gallows erected. Cain was charged with the blood of his brother, and could not deny the crime; it was a clear case; but instead of hanging him by the nect mutil he was dead, the great Judge put a mark upon him and sent him forth a vagabond and a wanderer over the carth. But the passage on which the advocates of the death penalty put their main reliance was that embraced in the covenant with Noah, "Whoso sheddeth "man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." This covenant, or command, given to Noah for the government of a peculiar people and at a peculiar time, the friends of the gallows clung to with great tenacity, insisting that it was of binding force at this time and for all time. If they were correct in their views the covenant with Noah would prove altogether too much. If any pertion of the command in their views the covenant with Noah would prove altogether too much. If any portion of the command was binding on the present generation, the whole must be equally binding. The punishment for the shedding of blood was by no means limited to willful murder, but applied to the destruction of buman life, whether it was premeditated murder, manslaughter, or even the killing by accident. There was a command to all to multiply and replenish the earth. What was to be done with those who persistently remained unmarried, and were thus not in a condition to carry out God's command? God commanded Noah and his descendants to eat every moving thing that liveth. What was to be done with those who refused to est meat? who and to eat every moving sing that it eat. What is to be done with those who refused to eat meat? Who refuse to turn Cannibals? There was also a command against the eating of blood. Why not enact a law against blood puddings? There was a command to kill every beast that kills a man. Why not enact a law to carry out this command, and hang the horse that kicks a man to death? Thore was much more to the same purport, and he would leave the House to judge whither it would lead the State, should the indge whither it would lead the Slate, should the Legislature undertake literally to interpret and carry out all the commands to Noah as the advocates of the Death Penalty insist upon interpreting the single one

Death Penalty insist upon interpreting the single one referring to the crime of nurder.

Mr. Van Horn also showed that some of the greatest scholars the world has produced put a different construction on the passage, "Whose sheddeth," &c. He referred to the code of Moses, which is frequently quoted to sustain capital punishment; yet that code contains no less than thirty offenses punishable with death. I have not time, nor has The Trainure room, to follow Mr. Van Horn through his argument, which was very thorough, and to the mind of your correspondent demonstrated, by the irresistible force of logic and the unquestioned facts of history, that the death penalty does not tend to diminish crime, while a logic and the unquestioned sees to diminish crime, while a milder penalty does not tend to diminish crime, while a milder penalty does have such a tendency, and when adopted has produced such results.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The following are the provisions of the Bankrupt bill passed by the Senate on Thursday:

Section I Provides for the discharge of any insolvent upon making any assignment of all his effects and complying with certain provisions reafter specified.

Sec. 2 Requires his application to be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court, Cenry Judge of the Common Pleas, but in every case to an efficer residing in the same sountly where the applicant, if there he one capable of acting. If all such officers in the country where the applicant resides, of a unphasoned are interested of other less pleas the such application may be enable to such officer of another country, but the examination must be held in the country of the applicant's then residence.

Sec. 3. Provides for the continuance of the proceedings in case of the death, resignation or removal, from any cause of the officer before whom they may have been commuted.

Sec. 4. Provides that the insolvent debtor shall petition to one of the officers before mentioned for leave to make an automate the residence of the officers before mentioned for leave to make an automate the science of he officers before mentioned for leave to make an automate the proceedings of the officers before mentioned for leave to make an automate of the officers before mentioned for leave to make an automate of the other than the many and other than the surface of the other than the many and the proceedings of the contracting for the name of the other than the contracting of the other than the contraction of the cont

chedule containing:

1. A full account of all his creditors.

2. Their piace of residence, if known to him, and if not

1. A full account of all his creditors.
2. Their place of residence, if known to him, and if not known, that fact to be stated.
3. The sum due each, the time and place, when and where contracted, and the time when the same came or will come out.
4. A statement of any existing judgment, morigage or contacted on the security for debt.
5. An inventory of all his estate, real and personal, to law and equity, of the incumbrances thereon, and all books, voucders and securities thereto relating.
5. Sec. 5 prescribes the form of oath to be swore to by the applicant and annexed to his petition.
5. C. 6 provides that if it appears by the petition that wothirds in amount of all his debts have been due for one year prior to making such application, the officer shall issue an order requiring all the creditors to show cause before him, at a certain time end place, why such assignment and discharge should not be made.

de.
7 provides for the publication of such order in the State
and one other paper in the vicinity of the residence of the SEC. 7 provides for the publication of such order in the State speer and one other paper in the vicinity of the residence of the applicant and his creditors.

SEC 3 recuires the notice to be published six weeks in all cases, and when any creditors reside more than one hundred miles distant, ten weeks; when any of the creditors reside out of the linied bitates, notice of such order is required to be served upon such creditors, either in person or by mail, if in person twenty as, and if by mail forty days before the day of hearing.

SEC. 9. Provides for the proper proof, before the officer, of the publication and service of notice, according to the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 10. Any creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the involvent may file in writing his objections upon either of the following grounds:

owing prounds: . That the inventory annexed to the petition is not just and

true

2. That the petitioner, with a view of making the application
has disposed of er made over for the benefit of his family, some has disposed of er made over for the benefit of his family, some portion of his estate.

3. Thus, he has made over some portion of, or all his effects, to defined his creditors.

and his creditors.

That two-thirds in amount of all the debts unpaid had not not no due for a year prior to the date of the order to show cause.

C. Il Allows the creditors opposing the discharge to have case determined by a Jury, and applies to the trials in such as the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to Jury. 12. Makes the verdict of such Jury, when recorded by

Size. 12. Makes the verdict of such Jury, when recorded by the officer, conclusive in the premises.

Size. 13. Allows but one Jury trial on each case. If the Jury fall to agree, after a reasonable time, the officer to whom the application was made shall hear and determise the case as if no Jury had been called.

Size. 14. Provides for the examination of the insolvent at the instance of the creditor; and also for the examination of the wrife of the insolvent, the same as any other witness. Such creditor may contradict or impeach the testimony of such insolvent, or his wrife, by other witnesses.

Size. 16. Provides that when the insolvent has collected any debts, or made any transferr of property, absolute, conditional, or otherwise, since the making of his schedule, he shall pay over to the officer, forthwith, the full amount so collected and the full value of the property transferred, except such parts as shall satisfactorily appear to have been expended by him in the necessary support of himself or family, and no discharge shall be granted under this act until such payment shall be made within thirty doys thereafter to the satimees.

Size. 10. Allows the creditor to life, as further objections to a discharge, any irregularity or defect in the proceedings either by the insolvent or the officer.

SEC. 16. Allows the greated to the in structure observable with either any irregularity of defect in the proceeding either by the insorvent or the officer.

Erc. 17. In case no creditor appears at the time and place specified in the order, and it shall appear to the officer that the fact stated in the petition are true, and that the insolvent has complied with the provisions of this act, or when creditors shall appear and the case determined in favor of said insolvent, the officer shall direct an assignment of the cetate of the insolvent, and capting the efficient such articles as are by law exempt from sale on execution.

SEC. 18 limits the number of assignees to three, or less, to be mamed by the efficer, and residents of the sense county with the insolvent. The assignment of the same county with the insolvent. The assignment of the sense, for the faithful application of the moneys which shall come into his or their hands. If the persons first appointed shall refuse to accept, the officer shall application for their resident in the same county.

E.C. 19. Upon such insolvent producing a certificate from his assignment, or such insolvent acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required of him, the officer shall be had performed the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required on the stable debts and from improved the several acts required to the stable

problems. Sec. 20. Provides that a discharge under this act shall discharge the insolvent from all debts or obligations of every description due at the time of the assignment, or contracted prior to that time, and subsequent to the passage of this act, within this State, or to be executed within this State; and it may be product or given in evidence in bar of any action that may be brought to recover upon any such contract or obligation. And any property that such insolvent may acquire subsequent to the glantin, of such discharge, shall be exempt from sale under execution beaution beaution any judgment upon debt or jeause of action beaution of the such discharge shall since exempt are under execution from any arrest or imprisement in any sort or upon any proceeding formed upon any debt contracted by him previous to the execution of the assignment of his estate.

Sec. 22. Such discharge shall be void in case—
1. Such involvent shall have willfully sworn false in his afficient, or upon his exemitation, in relation to any maserial fact.

2. After the presentation of his polition, he shall transfer any of his property or collect any debts due to him and shall not give a true account stored on the hearing of his application, and shall also held to pay or secure the payment of the money so collected or the value of the property assigned.

3. If he shall senses any part of his estate, or any books or writings relative thereto, with intent to de hand his creditors;

4. If he shall senses any next to the payment of any portion of the debt due to any of his creditors, or the smooth of any sum due them;

5. If he shall be guilty of any fraud whatever contrary to the made near the provides that a discharge under this act shall discarge the insolvent from all debts or obligations of every de-

arge.
I he shall be guilty of any fraud whatever contrary to the Fig. 13. Applies the provisions of the eighth erticle of little one, chapter five, part two of the revised standers, to the assignee or assignees, under this act.

SEC. 74. (Executory.)

COMPLAINT DISMISSED. - Mr. Maurice Lersuer, whose arrest was mentioned in Saturday's TRIBUNE, for having, as was alleged, defrauded a Philadelphia firm by take pretenses, had a hearing on that day it Philadelphia, and upon satisfactorily explaining the matter concerning the cheeks alluded to, the complainant withdrew the charge, and Alderman Kenny honorably discharged the accused. Mr. L. is a resident of Williamsburgh, and explained that at the time of his arrest he was home on business, and should voluntarily have returned to Philadelphia in a few days, to com plete his business transactions. The checks found in possession of Mr. L. proved to be genuine, instead of forgeries, as was supposed. The reference to Gustavus Lersuer, as a brother of Maurice, rests entirely upon a misconception, it being probably some other person of THE MURDERS IN THE BAY.

THE RESERVE A WEST LAND WAS NOT BEEN TO WHEN THE WASHINGT THE WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON TO WASHI

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

HIS ARRIVAL AND APPEARANCE. DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

He is Fully Identifie d.

The public excitement caused by the Low er-Bay eloop murder had, on Saturday morning, inch tased greatly. The uppermost question of every person of the street was, "Is the murderer caught yet?" Hun-dreds called at the Second-Ward Station-House to inquire if it was true that the officers had captured him n Providence. Upon being answered in the affirmative, the inquirers communicated the news wherever they went, and it was known in the remotest portions f the city long before the arrival of the officers and their prisoner. Thousands had visited the ill-fated loop before noon, and at that time groups of people ontinued to pour upon the wharf to take the places of hose who had already feasted their eyes with a eight of the vessel. As the party were expected by the morning train from the east, Capt. Weed dispatched an officer to the Twenty-reventh-street railroad depot,

where he found that the prisoner had not yet arrived. The intimation that they would come in by the Boston train at 5 o'clock, p. m., soon spread through the city, the afternoon papers giving the excitement an impetus by the printed assurance that the prisoner was then on his way hither. Meantime a communication had been received from Islip, L. I., Capt. Burr's home, stating that the intelligence of the circumstance had given Mrs. Burr a terrible shock. In the course of the forenoon, Mr. Selah Howell, the

part owner of the sloop, called at the Second-Ward Station-House, and saw the compass which had been found under the bed in Johnson's apartment, at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, but did not identify it as that belonging to the sloop. Hundreds flocked up-town on the care and on foot to

be in readiness for THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER.

For an hour before the arrival of the 5 o'clock train of cars the depot at Twenty-seventh street presented a busy and excited scene. The crowd was divided into small groups, canvagang the merits of the case, and decicing upon guilt, modes of punishment, and chances of a trial by Judge Lynch. At Forty scoons street, the opper end of the turnel, numbers had also gathered long before 4 o'clock, but had disposed of themselves in the nearest bar-rooms. Shortly after 4 o'clock Captain Weed and one of his officers arrived in a carriage, in resdinces to receive the expected party. At length, about 1:40 o'clock, the alarm whistle was heard in the distance, the signal of the approach of the tonin. Two minutes had scarcely chapsed when several bun't per one suddenly appeared on the sides of the track. So spentaneous was this crowding that it was difficult to conceive how so many persons could so easily and so soon disloge themselves, as houses of any kind are purse in that it mediate neighborhood. The train arrived; the cars were disconnected, in readiness to be

hiteled so to the horses.

Cartain Weed and several other officers jumped into the cars, but eaw nothing of the prisoner nor the officers in charge. A brakeman intimated that they would not be on till the 7:20 o'clock train. All was disappointment. The baggage car, which was foremost, left for the lower depot, and immediately the information was given that that car contained the prize. Captain Weed and his officers entered their carriage, and rode off at full speed for Twenty-seventh street. The crowd gradually dispersed; a considerable portion of it, however, made a desperate effort to get down town, but it was useless-the baggage car had headed every person off. It arrived at Twenty-seventh street with out the slightest suspicion on the part of the immens crowd there congregated, that it contained the prisoner.

In less than two minutes the party had disposed of themselves under the anspices of Studiey's Express, in a wegon, in which they left before the arrival of the rear cars. This course had been pursued by the officers in charge of the prisoner because of asticipated excitement and probable difficulty in case of a crowd. Officer Nevins wisely provided for the emergency by enlisting the assistance of the baggage-master, who upon arriving at the depot had Studley's Express wagon drawn up alongside of the baggage-car, into which they transferred themselves and the prisoner, and rode at a rapid speed through by-streets to the were on hand to get a sight at the prisoner. Johnson was at once taken into the Captain's private room, where he sat with evident composure, gazing upon the persons who crowded at the door of the spartment to

have a peep at him. As soon as he entered the room, he identified the compass, already referred to, as belonging to himself, and stated that he had got it on board the Royal Princess. He was shortly after transferred to a cell, in

which he appeared to feel quite comfortable. THE PURSUIT AND ARREST.

After the prisoner was locked up, the reporters as embled in the side room, and received the following

sembled in the side room, and received the ishowing statement from Officer Nevins:

Capt. Smith and myself left the City on Thursday, in the 12 o'clock train of the Long Shore Railroad, for Stonington and Providence. The same afternoon we arrived at Stonington, and went on board the Stonington boat Commonwealth, to make inquiries for a sailor man, his wife, and child. The boat arrived that morning about two o'clock, and of course our only chance of the trace of the mynders was from the officers of etting trace of the murderer was from the officers of the boat. We heard of several women with children but they did not answer the description; so we waited until 9 o'clock that night, when Mr. Howard, the baggage-master, arrived in the Boston night train. He gave us information of two or three different women who stopped on the route between Stonington and Boston. The description of an warts of a man, woman. ton. The description of one party, of a man, woman, and c lid, who stopped at Canton, Mass, was so near, that on the arrival of the boat from New-York, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, we left in the train which carried forward has nearly an extraction of the boat from the way of the carried forward has nearly an extraction of the boat from the way of the carried forward has nearly the forward has nearly the same of the way to be the same of the way of the way to be the same of the way to be the same of the way to be the same of the way to be clock on Friday morning, we left in the train which cerried forward her passengers. On arriving at Canton, however, we found that the woman was not the one we were in search of, so we immediately returned to Providence, being satisfied that the murderer could not have taken the Stomington route. In Providence we called upon Mr. George Billings, detective officer who, with several other officers, cheerfully rendered us every assistance. We drove around the city to all the sailor boarding-houses, and to all the railroad depota, questioning bagage-masters and every one likely to give us information, but could get no satisfactory clue, so we concluded that they had probably come by the Fall River route, and Capt. Smith went down to the steamboat Bradford Durfee to make inquiry there. The deck-hand remembered that on the previous morning a sailor and a little screeged woman and child came up with them, and asked him if he knew of any quiet boarding-house, in a retiredwoman and child came up with them, and asked him if he knew of any quiet boarding-house, in a retired part of the city, where he could go for a few weeks. He told him that he did not, but referred him to a hackman, who took him off to a distant part of the city. The hackman was soon found, and at once recollected the circumstances, and where he had taken the party. It was then arranged, to guard against accidents, that the hackman should go into the bouse, and enquire of the laudlady if this man was in, pretending that two of the three quarter dollars which he had given him were counterfeit. He went there, and the laudlady told him that the man was not in, but would be in that night. Arthe man was not in, but would be in that night. the man was not in, but would be in that hight. Arrangements were then made for a descent upon the same at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. At this hour I knecked at the door, and at first the landlady did not seem inclined to let me in. I told her I was an officer out of the same of seem melined to let me in. I told her I was an officer who had arrested the hackman for passing counterfeit quarters, and as he had stated that he got them from the sailer, I had come to satisfy myself of the truth of the story. She opened the door, and we went up to this man's room, some seven or eight of us, and found him in hed apparently naleep. I woke him up, and he immediately began to swent—God, how he did swent! I charged him with passing counterfeit money, because I did not want his wife to know what the real charge was. We got his baggage together, and took him with it to the watch-house. I searched him, and found in his pocket the silver watch, since identified as Capt. Burr's, also, his knife, pipe, and among the rest, two small canvas bage, which have since been identified as those used by the captain to carry his silver. In his pocket book was \$121, mostly

in five and ten dollar bills of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bark of Brocklyn. There was no gold in his possession. I didn't take his wife's baggage, and I felt so bad for her, that I gave her \$10 of the money. Poor woman, as it was, she cried bitterly, but if she had known what her husband was really charged with, it would have been awful. I took the \$6 from the land-lady, that he had paid in advance, because I didn't know but the money might be iden lifted. When we got him to the Watch-House, I told him to let me see his hands, for if he was a counterfeiter, and not a sailor as represented, I could tell. He turned up his palms, and said "Those are sailor's bands." I said yes, and they are big ones, too; and then I told him I did not want him for counterfeiting, and he replied, "I thought as much." So I up and told him what he was charged with, and he declared upon his soul that he was innocent, and knew nothing of the matter, and was never on the sicop. I den't think his wife knew anything about it. Some time before he had picked up a yacht, and was to get \$360 salvage, and when he came home so flush with money he told his wife he had got the prize morey. I asked him if he would go on to New-York quietly with us, or stay in jail ten or lifteen days for a equisition. He said he would go with us, and we shall the said he would go with us, and we shall different that I at one time almost concluded we had mistaken our man. At the New-London depot there was an immense crowd of people waiting to see the priso. "Art, and when we went through the crowd, they cried out. "There's the murderer; lynch him—lynch him." I told him that I would shoot the first man who touched him. At every station, after that, as we came through, there were large crowds curious o ree the prisoner.

CAPT. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Capt. Smith is much the same, so CAPT. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

CAPT. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Capt. Smith is much the same, so far as it goes, as that made by Officer Nevin.

While on our way to Stonington I suggested to Officer Nevin the possibility that the murderer had taken the Fall River boat, instead of the Stonington, for the purpose of misleading his pursuers, and taking the steamer Bradford Durfee from the latter place to Previdence. Leaving the officer to work up this part of the case, in connection with Constable Billings of the Providence Police, whose assistance had been solicited, I struck out on my own hook, by permission of my superior officer. The Bradford Durfee was sail at the dock, and my first thought was to question her crew. The first man I spoke to was John McDermott, an intelligent deck hand. I said, "You brongat up a sailor man from Fall River yesterday. Can you tell me what baggage he had." John promptly replied, "Yee," and immediately gave me a precise list of every article, adding, "He had his wife with him—a little woman, with a child, and she had weak eyee." He then described Johnson perfectly, and said he eaked him or coming no the river if in John, sonid He then described Johnson perfectly, and said he esked him on coming up the river if he (John) could show him a pricate boarding-house. He could not do so, and that matter was dropped. I then inquired about the hackman who took them away; went to his house and roused him from a profound slumber, and obtained from him the precise house where he had left them. It is at a remote part of the city, near Iodia Point, where he put up with a woman named Butta, a respectable lady, who consented to take them in. These facts I communicated to my associates as soon as possible, and while I write preparations are being made to surprise him at his lodgings this evening.

ARTICLES INDENTIFIED.

The first syticle indentified was Capt. Burr's watch, which was found in the prisoner's possession by the octorives who arrested him. This watch the prisoper said be had in his possession for three years. It was banded to Mr. Henry Scaman, an old friend of Capt. Burr's, who, after looking at it for about balf minute, pronounced it to be Capt. Burr's watch, but to be certain he would not open it until he had procured the necessary testimony to prove it. After a short absence he returned with a slip of paper from Mr. Seth P. Squire, watchmaker and jeweler, No 182 Bowery, to whom it appears he had taken it to be cleaned nearly a year ago, at the request of Capt. Burr. The following was the memorandum contained on the slip:

D. B. Silver Lever Watch.
J. Johnson, Liverpool. No. 21,310.
Cleaned April 5, 1859,
by S. P. Squire.

by S. P. Squire.

The watch was then opened, and the name of the naker and the number of the watch found to correspond exactly with the name and number on the slip By this means the watch was fully identified. Two small bags, which Johnson said he had made himself, were also identified by Mr. Seaman, and Mr. Simmons of Barnes & Sin.mons, as having been the property of Capt. Burr. The identification of these articles satisfied every person in the Station-House at the time of the prisoner's gui't, although little doubt had been felt

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL Our reporter asked Johnson if he had any statemen which he desired to make to the public. After some

besitation he said:
"I can only say that I am perfectly innocent of the crime, and I hope that I shall have as fair a trial as the law allows; that is all I want."

In answer to the interrogatories of the reporter, he

" My name is Albert Hicks, but I go by the name of Wm. Johnson. I never was on an ovster sloop in my life, and I will be able to prove it. The last vessel I was on was the schooner George Darby, a Boston packet. I lived at No. 129 Cedar street in this city. nd was last at home one week ago. The watch that and was last at home one week ago. The watch that was found in my pocket [identified as the watch belonging to Captain Burr] is mine. I have had it a year. I went to Providence to see my friends; I have got a brother living near there. I took my wife and child on, intruding to leave them there, because it would be handler, as I follow the sea, to go on there when I return home." when I return home."

Here Capt. Weed came down, and intimated that representative of the United States District-Attorney, up stairs, had coupseled him to stop all conversati with the prisoner. While the accused was conversing with our reporter, he leaned sgainst the grated cell door with an air of constrained indifference, nervously palling away at the stomp of a eigar.

Detective Nevins, Capt. Weed, and the United States official before mentioned, had a private interview with the prisoner, after which our reporter was informed that he might converse with him, but the man now manifested a disinclination to hold any conversation, eaying that his mouth was shut. One of the officers remarked that nobody hindered him from saying what he pleased. He replied that he could not speak, and it was "d-d lucky that they even saw him there at all." Thereupon he deliberately folded up an old political banner, laid it upon his bunk, and making a pillow of his coat, coolly pulled off his shoes, and re marking, "I ain't going to talk to-night, guess I'll go to sleep," rolled himself up in the canvas and bid him

The prisoner also stated to Capt. Weed that he had not been on Staten Island for the last three years: that he knew nothing about the sloop, and never was on

board of her. It is difficult to tell whether the prisoner is an American or an Irishman, as he frequently speaks with strong Irish bregue. He says, however, that be was born in Khode Island. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, has black hair dark complexion, and dark reddish whiskers. His expression is firm. He has rather shorp, set and thin features. A first look at him in hi cell impresses one rather favorably, until he lifts his head, with a cigar stump in his mouth, and with an extraordinary facial contortion gives a convulsive puff-with the puff vanishes the first impression. His keen black eye is restless, and his conduct is so varied and inconsistent with the idea of habit, as to dismiss from the visitor's mind any doubt that his every act is the result of special deliberation.

He converses freely upon localities with which he professes to be familiar, until a baffling question is propounded, in which case he hesitates, then independently tells you that " he has nothing to say, his mouth is shut, they won't allow him to speak." watches every movement made outside of his cell, and listens eagerly to any conversation which is going

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRISONER. On Saturday evening, soon after the arrival of the

prisoner, the man John Burke, with whom he had lived in Cedar street, was confronted with the prisener, whom he identified at once as William Johnson, he man who, with his wife and child, had left No. 199 Cedar street on Wednesday afternoon, and went on board the Fall River boat. Mr. Simmons also stepped forward and recognized the prisoner as one of the hands who sailed from this port with Capt, Burr on Upon being asked if he knew Capt. Burr, he said he did not, he never saw

him. Other questions were put to him by Mr. Simmope, but they were all answered in the tame vague manner.

Yesterday afternoon, an old man, named Charles La Coete, who keeps a coffee and cake stand near the East Broadway stage terminus at the South Ferry, identified Johnson as the man who, on Wednesday morning last, at about 8 o'clock, stopped opposite to his stand, apparently looking to see what he sold therest, when he asked him if he wanted some coffee. He afterward went into the booth and sat down, leaving what appeared to be his clothes-bag outside against the railings. He had coffce and cakes, which amounted to the sum of 6 cents. When about to leave, he handed him a ten-dollar gold piece in payment, when he asked him if he had no less change. He said he had, and pulled from his pocket a handful of gold, silver, and some cents, and, abstracting a half dime and a cent, paid his bill. About this time some book-blacks came round, and wanted to black his boots He looked down at his feet, and said his boote were not worth the trouble. He then asked if he could get a carriage, when La Coste told him it was too early: he ought to get into an East Broadway stage, and ride up to French's Hotel, as he had asked for the whereup to French's Hotel, as he had seked for the where-abouts of a respectable place to put up at. To this auggestion he demurred, when a newsboy came up to him, took hold of his bag, and implored him for the privilege of conveying his bag to any given point of the Metropelis. The boy took the bag and followed

afternoon the prisoner was brought from his cell, and taken into the officers' room in the back part of the Station-House, where a promiscuous assemblage of men had been gathered in. The prisoner took his place among them. The boy, Wm. Drum, was then brought into the room, and in a moment rested his fin-ger upon the man whose clothes bug he had carried from La Coste's stand to the house No. 129 Cedar street, one morning last week, about 8 o'clock; he did not recollect which morning. The man thus pointed out was the prisoner. The same boy immediately afterward saw the bag, and identified it as the one which he had carried from the South Ferry to Cedar street He asked Johnson fifty cents for the job, but on his refusal, he compromised, and took three shillings.

Abram Egbert was introduced in the same mann as the boy, and selected Johnson as the man who spoke to him on the bridge of the Vanderbilt landing on Staten Island last Wednesday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock. He was not certain, but he thought he was the man.

Augustus Gisler, the boy who sold Johnson the oyster stew, the eggs, and the numerous hot gins, was also introduced in the same manner. He at once pointed out Johnson, and said, "That is the man." Another little boy, who had asked to black John

on's boots at the South Ferry, was introduced. He looked carefully through the crowd, repeatedly fastening his eyes upon Johnson. The boy at last stopped opposite Johnson again; the prisoner noticed this, made a contortion, and turned away his face, when the boy said be could not see the man. The prisoner was then taken back to his cell. THE STATION-HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Yesterday the Second Ward Station-House was vis-

ited by hundreds from all portions of the City, anxious to see the prisoner. During the forencen a gentleman who visited him found him lying on his back with his face turned toward the wall. In order to get a sight at his face he asked him if he would have any objections to accepting a meerschaum, whereupon he imme diately turned round, stretched out his hand, and received the gift. This meerschaum be luxuriated with for the remainder of the day Captain Weed stated that he had said he "did not sleep much all night, the boards were so hard." He does not eat much, but desires to smoke all the time. This is rather at variance with his habits at the Vanderbilt Landing and South Ferry, at which places be indulged freely in eating and drinking. From the conversations overheard in side and outside of the Station-House, it is evident that the interest felt in this case is rapidly gaining ground.

THE SLOOP.

Thousands of people made use of their Sabbath yes terday by performing a pilgrimage to the mysterious little farther out of the dock, so as to lay alongsi packet ship Great Western, which lies next to the wharf.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER. Yesterday our reporters paid another visit to the cell of Johnson, where they found him smoking his meerechaum, before referred to. They had the following brief interview with him.

After being told by the reporter that he need not

Q. What name do you answer to? A. I have gone by the name of William Johnson; my right nar Albert Hicks. Q. Where were you born? A. In the town of Fos-

ter, Rhode Island.

Q. Have you been in New-York before? A. Yes,
Sir. I have been here lately.

Q. Do you express yourself innocent or guilty of
the charge made against you? A. I express myself
innocent, if any man ever was innocent (earnestly).

Q. Hadn't you heard anything about this matter before you were arrested? A. Yes, Sir, I heard of it
through the papers; I heard there was a man looking
after a man of my description.

Q. Who told you they ware looking for you.

after a man of my description.

Q. Who told you they were looking for you? A.
The people with whom I was living.

Q. Whose watch was this in your possession? A. Q. Have you any objections to telling how it came o your possession? A. I bought it and paid for it:

to your possession? A. I bought it and paid for it have had it about a year.
Q. How old are you? A. I am 42 this April.
The question was asked whether he had any object. tion to repeating what the Assistant United States Dis trict-Attorney told him last night, and he replied, after

deliberating for a short time, that he believed he had nothing more to say. His manner was cool and de cisive, and he never answered a question until he had taken some time to consider what he was about to say. VISIT OF THE PRISONER'S WIFE. The wife of Johnson arrived in the city yesterday morning from Providence, and in company with John Burke visited her husband at the Station-House. She stated that on Friday evening last she got a New-York

paper, and seeing in it the story of the "sloop murder, proceeded to read it to her husband in their room, but before finishing it he said he was sleepy and wanted to go to bed, and she had better stop reading. When taken down to the cell in which her husband is locked up, she broke out upon him in the most vituperative language, char, ing him with being a bloody villain. She held her child up in front of the cell door and exclaimed, "Look at your offspring, you rascal, and think what you have brought on us. If I could get in at you I would pull your bloody heart out." The prisoner looked at her very coolly, and quietly replied, "Why, my dear wife, I've done nothingwill all be cut in a day or twe." The poor woman was

VISIT TO HIS WIFE.

so overcome that she had to be taken away. She sub-

sequently returned to her old quarters, No. 129 Cedar

At a later hour yesterday, our reporter visited Mrs. Johnson, at her residence, the apartment of John Burke, where he was welcomed in the most courteous manner by the latter, and introduced to the former He stated that he had visited her to see if she had any statement which she would like to make in reference to her present unhappy circumstances. She said she was willing to say anything at all, if she was asked but her heart was broken; that she was left a beggar on the world, and her own best friends would abandor her, and that she did not know what to do. She seted in the most frantic manner, and car re-

porter was about to leave, when she implored him to tay at debe would speak with him. He remained but could get no information, except that in answer to the question, " When did your husband come home to you on Wednesday morning last?" she said: came bome at 7, or 8, or 9, or 10 o'clock, I don't know which; I was in bed. I always lay in bed late if I've him, and never sailed in the vessel commanded by nothing to do." She spoke of him as her loving hus-

nd. She said: "He was both a turband and er to me, and if he has done anything bad what's I do? 'maband had gone away only a few days be fore, leave gher under the impression that he was ge-ing on some seed to Virginia, and she was astonished to see him back . so soon, with so much money.

THE CORO, NER VISITS THE PRISONER. During yesterday Coroner Schirmer was introduced to the prisoner as the Captain of the aloop. In esponee to this introduction, the prisoner expressed bimself very coolly, and suce, meaning the Coroner, "Is it?" and continued to puff his cigar with ill-concealed uncasiness.

THE CHAIR OF STRUMSTANCES The movements of the prisoner are so throughly linked with this shocking crime, that they form a com-

plete chain of circumstantial evidence; and this chain, which is riveted with iron strength, we trace, link by link, as follows:

The landing of the yaw! boat on States Island beach.

The conversations and transactions at the Vander in

unding on Staten Island. The counting of the money on the States Island

Ferry boat. The coffee and cakes transactions at La Coste's stand t South Ferry.

The boy carries the bag to Codar street. John Burke sees him from Cedar street to the Pall

The hackman who carried the prisoner from the teamboat Bradford Darles, which plate between Pall River and Providence, to the house where he was found, and in which he was arrested.

Then there are the various articles ide utified beyond all doubt. And, by no meaus, an unimportant circu matance, the dentification of the prisoner himself as the man who

actually left New-York in the sloop. THE ASSISTANT U. S DISTRICT ATT ORSEY. As has been previously stated, although no tfully, that the Assistant U.S. District-Attorney, or a gendeman so representing himse of called at the Station House on Saturday evening, and while the reporters were re-

ceiving Johnson's sta tement requested Captain West to shut them off, as it was illegal for the 'pri oner to make any statement. When remonstrated with on the subject, the said Antorney gentleman admitted that it was legal to receive any statement, except a con-fession, from the prisoner. Maric h, this is an electtion of genius from one who said "I am Assists at U. S. District-Attorney."

THE PEISCHER'S EDOYHER.

The General Superintendent last night informed our reporter that a brother of Johnson, some yours ago,

murdered a man in Providence, and, afterrobbing him, fled from the place in company with a young woman to whom he was paying attention .

They were traced to a village near Providence, where it was ascertained that Jos meen had expended

about \$100 of the stolen money upon the young wo-man. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed; but a short time provious to the day appointed for his execution; he, wit h fire of hers, broke iail, and escaped. Since that time he has never heen see n or her of by any person acquainted with hi s career .

THE EXAMINATION I. The accused will to-day be take a before a United States Commissioner for examination, upon tine charge of " piracy." -The canvass in Connecticut is pre-secuted with the

greatest activity on both sides. The S ham De mooracy are making the most desperate efforts to country the State. They are spending like water the most by contributed by New-York merchants in the Southern trade. A correspondent at Westport, Fairfield Co., writes as follows:

writes as follows:

"It was supposed that they had picked an every nanaturalized Irishman last year, and pi it him through the mill. They then scoured the Sate from one end to the other; yet it seems they intend to finish up the business this year. They mean, however, to be as quiet about it as possible, and will not commence too soon before election. About twenty start from this town to-morrow to get their papers. Great as are the efforts which they are now making, they are dost ned to be overcome by counter-efforts upon our side. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York is doing good service among us. Judge Culver speaks here on Priclay evening, the 30th. Mr. R. H. Winslow is running for State Senator here in this district, against the Hon. D. M. Marvin, both residents of this town."

We learn that Mr. Woodford was to speak on Sasurday night at New-Haven, and then in the eastern part

day night at New-Haven, and then in the eastern part of the State every day and evening till Thursday ne st. when he speaks at Danbury; on Saturday, the 3/4st,

THE LATE ROBBERT OF DIAMONDS AND JEWES NO AT THE BONDED WAREHOUSE,-Michael C. Mury by, who was arrested about a month ago on suspicio a being engaged in the robbery of diamonds from the Bonded Warehouse in Broad street, was rearrested last night by Capt, Dowling of the Sixth Precinct, on complaint of Henry A. Cargill, Inspector of Cus oma. The first arrest was made without a warrant and upon slight suspicions, and the consequence was that Murphy was discharged.

Since then, other facts have come to light, and l prenomplaint being made, Justice Brennan issued a warrant upon which Murphy was again taken into constedy. The accused is charged with stealing \$250 worth ofswelry from the Custom House. Shortly after Harpby's arrest, Justice Brennan appeared at the Sinth Ward Station House and held him to ball in the sum of \$1,000 for examination. Murphy, it is said, has a limitted stealing eigars and other property from the Cus-

DESPREATE STREET FIGHT-ATTEMPT TO BROOT AN OFFICER.—At a late hour last night as Officers
Hays and Fitzsimmons of the Harbor Police were searching about the city for Jackalord, the Chinese murderer, their attention was attracted toward's gang of ruffians, known as "the Pudding Gang," who were making a brutal attack upon Mr. R. Johnson, and

Mr. Cline, in front of the Chatham. Theater. Seeing no other policeman near, the officers deemed it. heir duty to interfere, which they did, and soon put an end to the fight. During the melce one of the gung drew a revolver and snapped it three times at Officer Hays, but it failed to explode. Two of the ruffirms, named John O'Neil and Daniel Quinn, were arrected, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-House.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXTENSION .- The annual meeting of the Sunday-School Union for Sunday-School Exten-sion was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. There were three or four hundred people pres-Chancellor Ferris presided. The exer sisted of singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayes, a collection, and addresses by the Rev. Drs. Ferris, Dowling, and Chuke, and Mr. J. P. Samuel, City Missionary. The annual report, made by the Associated Secretary, the Rev. J. H. Burtis, showed that the fund for the extension of Sunday-Schools now amounts b \$19,387-an increase of \$3,000 during the year. To a total number of schools now under the charge of s' Sunday-School Union is 2,000, nearly double that of last year. These schools are giving religious into raction to 100,000 children.

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER GAS.-The Ledger states that the arrangements for lighting the Girard House with Water Gas are nearly completed, and that in a few weeks the economy of this kind of gs a will be made manifest by a practical test. A large gat-holder has been put up over the engine-house fronting on Lodge-street.

MORE OF THE FANCY GONE TO EURO ... The note rious Jim Hugbes, who nearly best a man to death at a rum-shop up town on Friday night, for which he was arrested and locked up in the Twent eth Ward Station-House succeeded in obtaining his liberty through the kindness of a police magistrate, on Saturday morning, and at noon of that day sailed to g Europe.